Mr. John Wilkins

253

[NUMB. LXVIII] THE [NOVEMBER 10, 1787]

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1787. [VOL. II.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL and JOHN BOYD, *at their Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry.*

THE Partnerſhip of Alexander Fowler, of Pittſburgh, and William Semple, merchant, of Philadelphia, being mutually diſſolved the firſt inſtant, the ſaid Alexander Fowler earneſtly requeſts all thoſe that are indebted to him, or to the firm of Alexander Fowler & Company, to make immediate payment to the ſaid Alexander Fowler, at Pittſburgh, who is fully empowered to receive the ſame, and give diſcharges accordingly.

Mr. Fowler having thus apprized thoſe who may be indebted to the ſaid partnerſhip of its diſſolution, and conſequently of the neceſſity he is under of collecting all the outſtanding debts, hopes they will ſave themſelves the expence and him the trouble of commencing ſuits, by making ſpeedy payments.

A. FOWLER.

Pittſburgh, Oct. 15, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD Log Houſe, well weather-boarded, with a kitchen, ſtable, and every convenience ſuitable for keeping a public houſe, ſituate in Fourth ſtreet in the town of Pittſburgh; it is occupied as a tavern at preſent by the ſubſcriber. Any perſon may know the terms by applying as above to

WILLIAM M'MILLAN.

October 12, 1787.

N. B. The terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer.

THE ſubſcriber (who lives in Pittſburgh) is authoriſed to diſpoſe of a tract of land, ſituate about two miles eaſterly of Pittſburgh, bounded weſtwardly by lands of the ſubſcriber, on the north by the river Monongahela, and ſouthwardly by lands of Oliver Ormſby. There are two valuable improvements and a mill ſeat on ſaid tract. This tract contains three hundred acres, two hundred of which is excellent bottom land, extending near a mile up the Monongahela, the whole of which bottom land will produce excellent hemp or timothy; the remainder of the tract is choice arable land, and the whole well wooded and watered. Whoever may purchaſe the ſaid tract, will pleaſe to apply to the ſubſcriber who will acquaint him with the terms. The title is indiſputable.

Should the above tract remain unſold the laſt of this month, about 100 acres of the bottom land will be laid out in five acre lots to accommodate ſuch of the inhabitants of Pittſburgh or the vicinage with out-lots as may have occaſion for them. The purchaſer will find many advantages by his having more or leſs of theſe lots, as the timber thereon will nearly pay for the clearing and fencing the lot, and if ſowed with timothy or clover, a crop or two will pay the firſt coſt of the lot, &c.

A draught of the ſaid tract is in the hands of the ſubſcriber; he alſo will, in a few days, have a plat of the out-lots made out, which ſhall be ſold on reaſonable terms.

JOHN ORMSBY,

Pittſburgh, October 13, 1787.

Sheriff's Sale.

Weſtmoreland county, October 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from under the hands and ſeals of the truſtees of the general loan office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at Greenſburgh, on Tueſday the twentieth of November next, A tract of land called Feliſburgh, containing three hundred and eighty-two acres and one quarter, with the uſual allowance of ſix per cent. ſituate in Roſtravor township, adjoining lands claimed by Dorſey Pentecoſt, Jonathan Smith, John Sheplock, and others; mortgaged to the truſtees of the general loan office, by Benjamin Fell, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM PERRY, Sheriff.

German Almanacs, for the Year 1788,

May be had at the printing-office, by the groce, dozen, or ſingle one.

Now in the preſs,

And ſpeedily will be publiſhed by the printers hereof

THE

Pittſburg Almanac;

OR,

Weſtern Ephemeris.

For the YEAR of our LORD 1788.

Juſt received from Philadelphia,

And to be ſold by the printers hereof,

A NEW EDITION OF THE

PSALMS,

Carefully ſuited to the Chriſtian worſhip in the United States of America. Being an improvement of the old verſions of the Pſalms of David.

Allowed by the Synod of New-York and Philadelphia, to be uſed in churches and private families.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber did in January 1787, give a bond of one hundred and ten pounds, payable in January, 1789, to Thomas Gitty, in part pay of a tract of land, the title of which is diſputed, this is therefore to forwarn all perſons not to take an aſſignment of ſaid bond, as the ſubſcriber is determined not to pay ſaid bond, unleſs compelled by law, or a ſufficient title made him for ſaid land.

RICHARD BUTLER.

Carliſle, Sept. 22, 1787.

Conveyancing.

AGREEMENTS, Aſſignments, Awards, Bargain and Sales, Bills of Sale Bonds, Covenants, Deeds, Grants, Leaſes, Letters of Attorney, Letters of Licence, Mortgages, Partnerſhip, Releaſes, Settlements, Wills, &c. &c. Drawn by the ſubſcriber at his office in Chancery-lane, Pittſburgh, at a moderate price.

June 4. ROBERT GALBRAITH.

Hanna's town, Oct. 25, 1787.

To the tavernkeepers in the county of Weſtmoreland,

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to inform thoſe who have not taken out licences for the preſent year, that unleſs they apply and take them before Tueſday in next court, he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of returning their names and place of abode to the attorney general, that bills may be preferred againſt them without diſtinction. After giving this public notice, I hope no perſon will be diſpleaſed if indictments ſhould be preferred againſt them.

Michael Huffnagle.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber living in the borough of Carliſle, Cumberland county, a ſervant man named William Watſon, but perhaps may change his name as he formerly went by the name of John Mills, a tinner by trade, about twenty one years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, of a darkiſh complexion, has loſt part of his fingers on the left hand, which is much drawn together by being burnt with fire, had on when he went away, a white cloth coat patched, light brown jacket with a white linen back, one pair of velvet breeches about half worn, one new coarſe linen ſhirt, thread ſtockings, one pair of black grain ſhoes, copper buckles, and a wool hat about half worn; he alſo took with him, a pair of ſpoon moulds marked D. L. and other tools belonging to the tinker buſineſs.

Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any jail, ſo that his maſter may have him again, or brings him home, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

DAVID LINDSAY.

Carliſle, Auguſt 2, 1787.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed he has forged a paſs.

William Amberſon,

Has juſt received from Philadelphia, various articles of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

And to be ſold at his ſtore in Pittſburgh, on the moſt reaſonable terms---The more ſo as no credit will be given to any perſon.

WOOL hats,
Wool cards
Unſpun cotton
Coarſe and fine linens,
Ruſſia ſheeting
Mens & womens leather ſhoes
Ladies coloured ſtuff ditto
Hair riband
Braſs and leathern inkſtands.
Mens crooked combs.
Ink powder
Silk and cotton handkerchiefs
Calicoes
Bibles, Teſtaments,
Spelling books and primers
Almanacks for the enſuing year
Scarlet and emboſſed flannels
Checks
Ivory and horn combs
Tully Gartering & binding
Playing cards
Black Ball
Shoe bruſhes
Sweeping ditto
Scrubbing ditto
Shoemakers knives, hammers, and tacks
Table and tea ſpoons
London ſteel
Smoothing irons
Tea kettles
Knives and forks
Cheſt and cupboard locks
Handſaw files
Shoe and knee buckles
Lindſeys
Threads
Coarſe cloths
Pianes
Jacket patterns
Corduroys
Velverets
Joans and fuſtians
Pewter diſhes, plates, and baſons
Queens ware tea pots, cups, ſaucers, & plates
Hyſon and bohea tea
Loaf and brown ſugars
Coffee, chocolate
Spirits, raiſins
Copperas, pepper
Indigo, roſin
Allum, Madder
Cinnamon
Muſtard, Ginger
Alſpice, chalk
Glue, hard ſoap
Powder and Shot.

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate.

ALL perſons indebted to W. Amberſon are requeſted to make payment by the fifteenth of November next. My long forbearance will, I expect, be ſufficient to excite a ſtrict compliance with the above requeſt; but ſhould any neglect, with thoſe I will do myſelf juſtice without any further notice.

Meſſieurs Scull & Boyd.

By inſerting the following piece in your Gazette, you will much oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

From the New-York Journal.

To the Citizens of the State of New-York.

THIS convention, who ſat at Philadelphia, have lately delivered to Congreſs that ſyſtem of general government, which they have declared beſt calculated to promote your ſafety and happineſs as citizens of the United States. This ſyſtem, though not handed to you formally by the authority of government, has obtained an introduction through divers channels; and the minds of you all, to whoſe obſervation it has come, have no doubt been contemplating it: and alternately joy, hope or fear have preponderated, as it conformed to, or differed from, your various ideas of juſt government.

Government, to an American, is the ſcience of his political ſafety; this then is a moment to you the moſt important - and that in various points - to your reputation as members of a great nation - to your immediate ſafety, and to that of your poſterity. In your private concerns and affairs of life you deliberate with caution and prudence; your public concerns require a caution and prudence, in a ratio, ſuited to the difference and dignity of the ſubject. The diſpoſal of your reputation, and of your lives and property, is more momentous than a contract for a farm, or the ſale of a bale of goods; in the former, if you are negligent or inattentive, the ambitious and deſpotic will entrap you in the net to it, and bind you with the cord of power from which you, and your poſterity, may never be freed: and if the poſſibility ſhould exiſt, it carries along with it conſequences that will make your community totter to its center; in the latter, it is a mere loſs of a little property, which more circumſpection, or aſſiduity, may repair.

Without directly engaging as an advocate for this new form of national government, or as an opponent - let me conjure you to conſider this a very important caſe of your ſafety and character. You have already in common with the reſt of your countrymen, the citizens of the other ſtates, given to the world aſtoniſhing evidence of your greatneſs; you have fought under peculiar circumſtances, and was ſucceſsful againſt a powerful nation on a ſpeculative queſtion; you have eſtabliſhed an original compact between you and your governors, a fact heretofore unknown in the formation of the governments of the world; your experience has informed you, that there are defects in the federal ſyſtem, and to the aſtoniſhment of mankind, your legiſlatures have concerted meaſures for an alteration with as much eaſe as an individual would make a diſpoſition of his ordinary domeſtic affairs: this alteration now lies before you for your conſideration: but beware how you determine: do not, becauſe you admit that ſomething muſt be done, adopt any thing; teach the members of that convention, that you are capable of a ſuperviſion of their conduct. The ſame inſtrument that gave you this ſyſtem, if it is erroneous, while the door is now open, can make amendments or give you another, if it is required. Your fate, and that of your poſterity, depends on your preſent conduct; do not give the latter reaſon to curſe you, nor yourſelves cauſe of reprehenſion; as individuals you are ambitious of leaving behind you a good name, and it is the reflection, that you have done right in this life, that blunts the ſharpneſs of death; the ſame principles would be a conſolation to you, as patriots, in the hour of diſſolution, that you would leave to your children a fair political inheritance, untouched by the uſurpations of power, which you had acquired by an unſhaken perſeverance in the cauſe of liberty; but how miſerable the alternative, you would deprecate the ruin you had brought on yourſelves; be the curſe of poſterity, and the ſcorn and ſcoff of nations.

Deliberate, therefore, on this new national government with coolneſs; analize it with criticiſm; and reaſon on it with candour; if you find that the influence of a powerful few, or the exerciſe of a ſtanding army, will always be directed and exerted for your welfare alone, and not to the aggrandizement of themſelves, and that it will ſecure to you and your poſterity happineſs at home, and national dignity and reſpect from abroad, adopt it; if it will not, reject it with indignation; better to be where you are for the preſent, than inſecure forever afterwards. Turn your eyes to the United Netherlands, at this moment, and view their ſituation; compare it with what yours may be, under a government ſubſtantially ſimilar to theirs.

Beware of thoſe who with to influence your paſſions, and to make you dupes to their reſentments and little intereſts; perſonal invectives can never perſuade, but they always fix prejudices which candour might have removed; thoſe who deal in them have not your happineſs at heart. Attach yourſelves to meaſures, not to men.

This form of government is handed to you by the recommendation of a man who merits the confidence of the public; but you ought to recollect, that the wiſeſt and beſt of men may err, and their errors, if adopted, may be fatal to the community; therefore, in principles of politics, as well as in religious faith, every man ought to think for himſelf.

Hereafter, when it will be neceſſary, I ſhall make ſuch obſervations, on this new conſtitution, as will tend to promote your welfare, and be juſtified by reaſon and truth.

CATO.

September 28, 1787.

Meſſieurs Printers,

If you think the following worthy a place in your Gazette, you will pleaſe to inſert it.

IN all countries there are a variety of viciſſitudes which await and purſues the conduct of the people, and in whatever way the common or general purſuits of mankind are directed, in like manner their conditions and circumſtances become cauſes of praiſe or cenſure. Every individual that contributes his mite towards the ſupport of government, has a right, in every free country, to ſcrutinize the political actions of thoſe men who have the application of public monies, and however inſignificant the perſon that inveſtigates may be, it ought to be the ſubject, and not the man, to which our attention and enquiries ought to be directed. My intereſted wiſhes for the welfare and progreſſive happineſs of this country are very warm and ſincere; it is alſo my full belief that the ſituation we are in with reſpect to trade and commerce, requires very *particularly* the unanimous exertions of *every weſtern citizen* of United America, in order to promote as much as in them lies ſome ſyſtem of general government, whereby the *natural* advantages of our country may be made free and ſecure to us. Under our preſent government we have no proſpect whatever of trade to any part of the Weſt-Indies, and we are furthermore moſt inſultingly debarred even a communication with one another as citizens of the United States, through the channel of the Miſſiſippi. Without the advantages of this commercial intercourſe, the weſtern ſons of America might as reaſonably hope to cultivate their lands without labour, as to render their circumſtances eaſy and comfortable while labouring under ſuch embarraſſments. The main ſpring of induſtry is the advantages it brings: take away the proſpect of thoſe advantages, and you give a mortal ſtab to art and vigilance, and root out of ſociety the beſt and moſt valuable plant that ever was nurtured or fed by the hand of wiſdom, prudence, and good policy. Deſtitute of any market for the produce of our ſoil; obliged as we are (part through neceſſity and part through luxury) to import a number of foreign articles, it becomes our indiſpenſible duty to accompliſh ſome means of paying in produce for theſe importations, &c. To me there appears little proſpect of any other channel than the Ohio and Miſſiſippi rivers, and it is a fact as evident as it is lamentable, that under the preſent form of federal government no treaty of commerce with any court in Europe becomes binding, conſequently not effective. On the part of the different ſtates no law of Congreſs is compulſive, and therefore no foreign power will ever grant one commercial privilege to the United States by any expreſs treaty. The very confederate powers of the union are ſo feeble and inefficient as to allow every ſtate at pleaſure to infringe with impunity, and under the preſent federal government, we never need hope or expect theſe waters open or free to us. The wiſhes and the intereſt of the Spaniſh court oppoſe it; and while we exiſt under ſuch a conſtitution as cannot formally, or even plauſibly demand one ſingle commercial privilege, it is trifling and futile in us to covet or expect it. Mankind are diſtinguiſhed by the ſtrength of thoſe faculties or properties which are ſaid to exiſt in the head; and, if the dignified part of the human frame is defective in the organization of its ſeveral properties in common life, we find that praiſe, cenſure, or indiſtinction, together with proſperity, adverſity or meniality are the attributive effects. In like manner the body politic operates, and in proportion to the excellence of the machinery of that *great head*, in an exact degree the advantages and happineſs of the people operate under a good conſtitution, a ſtate or empire muſt flouriſh; under a bad one, the generality of the people will feel oppreſſion and want.

With reſpect to the conſtitution lately formed by the delegates from twelve of the United States, it meets my hearty approbation, and notwithſtanding the literary addreſs of the ſixteen receding members, I am perſuaded it will, if adopted, tend greatly to the happineſs and proſperity of America in general. Numbers of people I am told are propoſing alterations and amendments in order that the enſuing convention may urge them as parts of the federal conſtitution. Such conduct cannot originate with perſons who have read or conſidered the words of the conſtitution, &c. It muſt either be ratified or rejected juſt in the form it is, ſubject nevertheleſs at a future day to amendments and alterations at the pleaſure of the legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates, as preſcribed in the fifth article of the conſtitution, which ſays, that two-thirds of both houſes of Congreſs may propoſe amendments, or on application of two-thirds of the legiſlatures of the ſtates, Congreſs ſhall call a convention for propoſing amendments to the Congreſſional conſtitution, and whenever ſuch amendments are ratified by the legiſlatures of three fourths of the ſeveral ſtates, or conventions in three-fourths, ſuch amendment or amendments are to become valid as part or parts of the Congreſſional conſtitution. The wedneſs and abſurdity of propoſing amendments at this time is a glaring inconſiſtency, and would tend to deſtroy the very conſtitution altogether. If the electors in the ſeveral counties throughout the United States, are *all* of them to propoſe amendments, I ſhould not be much ſurpriſed to hear it formed with ſuch a hoſt of amendments, a jargon of abſurdities, as confuſed and unintelligible as the claſhing of tongues at the building of Babel.

November 6, 1787. G.

On the running away of the Nineteen Members of Aſſembly from the houſe, when it was propoſed to call a convention to conſider the new ſyſtem of congreſſional government; and on the apology made by them in their addreſs, &c. A Hudibraſtic.

[Concluded from our laſt.]

NOW Grogram roſe.---'Tis well what's done,
Though ſtill we are but coming on;
For who ſo buried in the ocean
Of ignorance to credit notion,
That Waſhington could have deſign,
Our government to undermine;
Or aged Franklin to eraſe
Our conſtitution from the baſe.
Or other wiſe men of convention
Have ſuch inferior intention;
Or that conſpiring, one and all,
They form'd a plan tyrannical,
To eat up liberty among us
And make our laws a mere Mundungus?
Beſides our names juſt put on paper,
Will ſanction the convention labour;
For who will not give preference,
In point of reaſon and of ſenſe,
To liſt of members from the ſtates,
Compar'd with our inferior pates?
There's Wight himſelf juſt come from mooring,
His anchor on the upper flooring
Is in reality but a weaver,
Though at his trade he may be clever.

This gave offence to ſignior WIGHT,
Was almoſt angry enough to bite,
For true, he was of the occupation,
Nor did he think it a degradation.
Unleſs when waggs, juſt fiddle faddle,
In way of talk, would call him, TRADDLE:
But being now aſſemblyman,
He wiſh'd to put it off his hand,
And keep the myſtery from view;
But we ſhall call him Traddle too.
Juſt for the whim of the odd name,
For what we call him 'tis the ſame---
Provided we but know what's meant,
Which of all language is the intent;
Then as he means to ſpeak, BE IT KNOWN,
TRADDLE is the name he muſt own,
Traddle - ſtop, ſir, 'tis ill bred,
To throw reflections on a trade---
What tho' I drive a ſhuttle, yet,
I may be charg'd with affairs of ſtate,
A weaver is as good's a farmer,
And often by profeſſion far more,
Vers'd in news and politics,
So no more of your dry tricks
To ſlur men's calling - pardon ſir,
Quoth Grogram, I mean not to ſlur,
Or give opinion of the matter,
Or move at your expence my laughter,
I only hint what others may,
Invidiouſly in this caſe, ſay,
When they compare both liſts together,
That of convention and this, whether,
The occupation and the trading,
Will not be brought heels over head in,
As whether you or old Ben Franklin,
Ought to be follow'd in the wrangling---
You ſkil'd in woof and warp, while he
Has travell'd over land and ſea
Survey'd all ſtates and the foundation
Of government through every nation;
Not that I doubt you may be equal
To him and ſhew it in the ſequel,

But some may doubt you could at once
By force of yourself make such a bouce.
Grogram: I verily believe,
Bogram has no design to give
Offence to Traddle; but what's true,
In this case, 'twill give much ado,
To overpower the names against us,
Although we take the greatest pains t' us,
But let us do what can be done.
For instance, as to Washington,
Say his skill lies wholly in arms,
And care of his Virginia farms?
But nothing knows of state affairs,
No more than Buff'lo does of prayers,
And as to Franklin say he fails,
In judgment as his age prevails;
These hints will help the lame dog over
The stile and give us time moreover,
To breathe awhile, the worst o' the worst
Is but to be where were at first.
Thus having spoke all bow'd acclame
And seem'd to think the very same!

Just at this instant came a writer,
What if I should throw in my mite here?
Give intendoes out in legions
And string objections up like pigeons --
Here is a piece sign'd Centinel
If that will do, as false as hell,
This may accompany the address
As greater snake is by the less.
It was approv'd and Traddle spoke,
Grogram and Bogram, you are folk,
Who know the tricks and quirks of law,
What power it has to clapper claw,
Say in your wisdom what redress,
Against insurgents more or less,
Who with such after claps broke loose,
When we absconded from the house;
Is not such overshot of rage,
Breach of assembly privilege?
Where commonwealth in her own right,
May order attorney to indict?

Grogram---amongst ourselves I say't
I rather fear event that state
Will order bill for misdemeanor,
Against us taken in the mainour
Of BREAKING HOUSE. It may be said,
That run-away match which we have made,
Is in despite of rule and order,
And doth on sort of treason border,
Dissolving government at once,
By such clandestine kind of sconce,
And terg'versation. Bogram --I differ;
For has it not been argued ever
That constitution needs a check,
Of upper house, to take by the neck
The lower; Now outer house may be,
Of the same use. Minority,
In any instance may withdraw,
And give a negative to the law.
Traddle: Just my opinion of the matter,
It is the speediest check in nature,
And leaves the government still simple,
Those therefore who would compel,
Our personal presence when absconding,
By riotous assault and wounding,
Deserve the rigour of the law,
With every kind of clapper claw,
Of action and indictment bill,
And punishment against their will
For the misprision Grogram to traddle:
But when the juries come to meddle,
With time and place and where of the assault,
Whether in garret or in vault,
And how we hasten'd from the sergeant,
Dispatch'd to bring us message urgent,
The circumstance against us there,
May seem t' affect our character.
For instance it may come to our spouses
That we were found in bawdy houses,
Or that with wine being mellower,
Had fallen down the steps of a cellar.
It may be said by way of burlesque,
That Traddle while he lay at his risk,
In garret was of the UPPER HOUSE,
And other things ridiculous.
It may be said that skunks we are
And wage posterior kind of war;
For when we mean the most t' offend,
We turn about the other end.

Scarce ended speech when Boyd the host,
Rush'd in and bid each take his post,
In other quarters of the town,
For there was Barry coming down,
With half a legion of the posse,
Swearing should he come across ye,
To tar and feather ye like geese,
And tear my house down in a trice.

A word to the wise was here enough;
The orators and groupe ran off
And when poor Barry came to search,
He found he was left in the lurch.

HUGH H. BRACKENRIDGE.

American Occurrences.

BOSTON, October 4.

A new æra will commence, and this country will be in existence, but from the moment when the plan of government submitted to the people shall be generally adopted. The distinctions of state councils will be lost in the stronger ties by which the citizens of America will be connected to one another. As yet, every thing looks fair, and the voice of opposition is scarcely heard in whispers: may it then perish, and may peace, unanimity and happiness, become perpetual throughout America.

NEW-YORK, October 4.

Some speculative writers have maintained the necessity of frequent wars to prevent the earth from being too fully peopled. This is one of those ingenious methods of accounting for events, by feigning a cause, which is so frequently to be met with in books of theory. The Dutch seem, however, to embrace the proposition, for they are contriving to cut the throats of each other without any real cause of dispute, as if they thought it absolutely necessary to lessen the number of the people.

PHILADELPHIA, October 17.

We are informed, that John Franklin, the hero of Wyoming, has been seized by several of the friends of government and brought to this city It is hoped that some legal steps will be taken to subdue the turbulent spirit of this western Shays, who has been the chief cause of the discontents in the county of Luzerne, and has uniformly laboured to involve the country in a civil war. Every overture that has been made on the part of government has been rendered ineffectual by his machinations, and even his election as a representative in the general assembly, was not sufficient to gratify his ambition. "Better to reign in hell, than serve in Heaven," has ever been a favorite sentiment with the demons of sedition.

Pittsburgh, November 10.

At an election held on Tuesday last for persons to serve in convention to consider the new plan of government proposed by a convention of the states lately held in the city of Philadelphia, the following gentlemen were elected for Westmoreland county:

WILLIAM FINDLEY,
WILLIAM TODD,
JOHN BEARD.

We are informed, that Congress have been pleased to appoint General Arthur St. Clair, Governor and Superintendant of Indian Affairs for the new territory west of the Ohio; and Winthrop Sergeant, Esq; is appointed secretary to the General.

The Honorable Thomas Mifflin is re-chosen Speaker of the General Assembly, and Peter Z. Lloyd, Esq. Clerk.

Accounts from Old Spain, via England, say, that advice has been received of the destruction of that ancient American city, Mexico, the pride and glory of the new world, by an earthquake, which lasted near 8 minutes. It is said, that but very small remains of it are left---benevolence, as well as interest, will excite us to hope that this intelligence is not well founded, for we cannot but anticipate the day when there will be a friendly intercourse between the inhabitants of these states and Spanish America.

LINSEED Oil prepared for painting, at Hartley's Mill near Bedford. Six shillings per gallon cash. Oct. 4.

Gregg & Barker,
WATCH MAKERS & GOLD & SILVER SMITHS.

HAVE removed their shop to Fourth-street, near Mr. John Wilkins store, where they continue to carry on their business in all its various branches. The highest price is given for old gold and silver.

They have a quantity of Paschall's Golden Drops for sale; these drops are prepared by Dr. Paschall of Wilmington, in the state of Delaware, where they are held in the highest esteem by the generality of the people in that part of the country.

Their good effects in many instances may be known by applying as above.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1787.

A TOWN will be laid out next Spring at that well known place called the NEW STORE.

THIS beautiful farm, on part of which the New Store stands; its elegant and advantageous situation for a town and trade, is so well known to the inhabitants on this side the mountains, that a description of it to them, would be superfluous; but for the information and benefit of those who live on the other side the hills, it may be proper and necessary for such to know, that the place proposed for this Town, *lays on the east side of the great river Monongahela*, extending near one mile and an half on said river, between Redstone Old Fort and Pittsburgh, about twenty miles from the latter by water and fifteen by land, being in the center of a rich, thick settled and well cultivated country, abounding with clay, stone, coal and timber, is well watered and extremely healthy; having besides, the great road from the lower counties leading directly through it to Washington and Wheling. The ground will be laid out regularly into lots of sixty by one hundred and twenty feet, and for the encouragement and speedy settlement thereof, 20 of said lots will be given to the first settlers, viz. one to each of them for ever, they paying for the same only two shillings, sterling, per ann. The remaining lots will be sold at a low price.

The proprietors are now about erecting a saw mill thereon, where every material for building may be had at a very reasonable rate. Artists of all kinds, particularly boat builders, carpenters, joiners, masons and blacksmiths, are especially invited, and will find it their interest in settling at this place.

Adventures that are moving to this country with an intent of going down the Ohio, may also know that at the New Store they may be accommodated with boats of every dimension at a short notice and on reasonable terms, where provisions also may be had and stores to keep them safe.

Those who would wish to become settlers, or be otherwise accommodated, must be speedy in their application, either to the tenant on the premises, or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

STEPHEN BAYARD,] Proprietors.
SAMUEL M'KAY,]

November 9, 1787.

Pennsylvania, ss.

By the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a certain agreement was entered into between this commonwealth and the commonwealth of Virginia, on the 31st day of August, 1779; which agreement was afterwards, to wit, on the 23d of June, 1780, confirmed by the state of Virginia, subject to several conditions, one of which was, 'That 'the private property and rights of all persons acquir-'ed under, or founded on, or recognized by the laws 'of either state, previous to the 23d day of June, '1780, aforesaid, be secured and confirmed to them, 'although they should be found to fall within the 'other; and that, in the decision of the disputes 'therein, preference shall be given to the elder or 'prior right, which ever of the said states the same 'shall have been acquired, such person paying to the 'state, within whose boundary their lands shall be 'included, the same purchase money which would 'have been due from them to the state under which 'they claimed the right, &c.' And whereas it hath been made manifest to council, that divers persons have applied to the state of Virginia, and have procured patents after the said 23d day of June, 1780, whereby this commonwealth is deprived of part of one of the branches of the revenue, and many well disposed persons may be led by such examples to procure patents in the same manner, to the future loss and damage of themselves and of such as may come into their place by purchase or otherwise: We do, therefore, warn all such persons, who have procured patents from Virginia since the said 23d day of June, 1780, not to rely on them as good titles to their lands, as also, all such as are entitled to a confirmation of their titles to their unpatented lands, whether originating in Virginia or Pennsylvania, that the act of assembly in being, respecting the patenting all such lands, will expire on the 10th day of April, 1788, of which all persons concerned are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN in Council, under the hand of the Honorable Charles Biddle, Esquire, Vice-President, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this twenty-sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Vice-President.

Attest,
James Trimble, for
John Armstrong jun. secretary.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH!

Advertiſement.

WHEREAS I am informed that Mr. Joſeph Simonds of Lancaſter, pretends to have a title to a houſe and lot ſituate in Second-ſtreet, in the town of Pittſburgh, and now in my tenure and right: the ſaid Joſeph Simonds offers the ſame for ſale; I hereby forewarn all perſons from purchaſing the ſaid houſe as I claim the title to it, and ſhall keep poſſeſſion until turned out in due courſe of law.

James Gibſon.

Pittſburgh, Oct. 19, 1787

STRAYED away from the ſubſcribers, living in Waſhington county, near Pittſburgh, ſome time in Auguſt laſt, one Black Mare, eight or nine years old, thirteen hands high, neither brand nor ear mark, but has remarkable large teats, a natural trotter, alſo, a red roan horſe, three years old, about fourteen hands high, a large lump on the near jaw, has never been docked. Whoever takes up ſaid creatures and returns them to the ſubſcribers, ſhall have Four Dollars reward for both, or Two Dollars for either.

MARCUS HULING.
JAMES WHITE.

Sept. 28, 1787.

GEORGE M'GUNNEGLE,

WHITE and BLACK SMITH.

HAS opened his ſhop at the houſe lately occupied by capt. Alexander Fowler, in Second-ſtreet, Pittſburgh, where all kinds of Smith work is made in the neateſt and beſt manner, and at the loweſt prices. He hopes by attention to his buſineſs to merit the countenance and favor of the public.

N. B. All kinds of locks made and repaired, alſo truſſes for ruptures, warranted good.

November 2, 1787.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber did, in May, 1786, give a bond of eighty-five pounds, payable in May, 1788, to Andrew Mitchell, in payment of part of a houſe and two lots of ground, purchaſed of ſaid Andrew Mitchell and Daniel Broadhead junior, the title of which is diſputed, having been lately ſold by the ſheriff of Weſtmoreland county as the property of Edward Ward. This is, therefore, to forewarn all perſons not to take an aſſignment of ſaid bond, as the ſubſcriber is determined not to pay ſaid bond, unleſs compelled by law, or a ſufficient title made him for ſaid houſe and lots.

JOHN WARD.

Pittſburgh, October 30, 1787.

At the Printing-Office, Pittſburgh, may be had,

THE Laws of this State, paſſed between the 30th September 1775, and the Revolution.

New Teſtaments, Dilworth's Spelling Books, New England Primers (with the Catechiſm)--Weſtminſter Shorter Catechiſms, Mother's ditto. by the dozen or ſingle one.

The Principles of the Chriſtian Religion, expreſſed in plain and eaſy verſe, for children.

A Journey from Philadelphia to New-York, by way of Burlington and South-Amboy. By Robert Slender, ſtocking weaver.

Blank ledgers, journals, and receipt books.

Dutch quills, ink powder, ſealing wax, wafers, &c.

Alſo, A few books neceſſary for a learner of the French language.

SALT.

BEST Fine and Allum Salt to be ſold for Caſh, Wheat, Rye, or Barley, by Iſaac Craig & Co. at their Diſtillery.

Pittſburgh, Sept. 5, 1787.

AN OFFICE

For the Purchaſe and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Alſo Houſes, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the eaſt ſide of Second ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, ſeven doors below Black Horſe-alley, Philadelphia. Who furniſhes Certificates for the Land-Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commiſſion.

All applications and orders from perſons reſiding in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchaſes or ſales, payments in the land office, or to receive intereſt at the continental loan office or ſtate treaſury.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND OFFICE

MAY be had of the ſubſcriber, *at his office on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, two doors below Fourth ſtreet and directly oppoſite that part of the market lately built, where every perſon applying may be furniſhed with the exact ſum they may have occaſion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices.* by

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and ſells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this ſtate, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

John & William Irwin

Have juſt received at their New Store in Pittſburgh, a General Aſſortment of

GROCERIES and DRY GOODS; which they will ſell on the loweſt terms for Caſh, Peltry and Country Produce.

N. B. A generous price given in Caſh or Merchandize for good Ginſang. October 5.

THE following Stray Creatures have been put into the hands of the ſubſcribers, Wood Rangers for the county of Weſtmoreland, viz. A grey Mare about 15 hands high, 12 years old; a grey Horſe about 2 years old; a black Mare about 14 years old, 13 hands high; a ſorrel Horſe 12 hands high, 4 years old; a roan Mare, 4 years old, 13 hands high, ſhe appears to have been cut for the hoaks; a ſorrel Mare 14 years old, and 14 hands high, and a bay horſe 14 years old, and 11 hands high.

JAMES CUTHRIE.
CHRISTOPHER TRUBY.

Greenſburgh, October 5, 1787.

FOR the information of the citizens of Pennſylvania, who are creditors of the United States, notice is hereby given, that agreeably to an act of general aſſembly, paſſed the firſt day of March, 1786, the loan thereby opened, where certificates of debts of the United States may be funded by this ſtate, will be cloſed with the laſt day of February next.

JOHN NICHOLSON.

Comptroller General's Office,
Philad. Auguſt 30, 1787.

WANTED,

BY the ſubſcriber on Croſs-creek, in Waſhington county, a Journeyman Blackſmith, to whom good wages will be given.

JOHN MARSHEL.

Sept. 26, 178-

BARNABAS M'SHANE,

Who has for ſome time paſt kept the Inn in Black Horſe Alley, is now removed to that old and commodious Tavern,

The Harp and Crown,

In Third Street.

HE begs leave to inform the favors of his friends and the public in general, and aſſures theſe gentlemen who formerly frequented that houſe and the Harp & Crown, that every accommodation, both for themſelves and horſes, ſhall be furniſhed in the beſt and moſt careful manner, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

New-York, Auguſt 1, 1787.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the fifteenth day of October next, for the tranſportation of the public mails, by ſtage carriages from Portland, in Maſſachuſetts, to Savannah in Georgia, for one year, commencing the firſt of January 1788.

The following will be conſidered as indiſpenſable articles of the contracts:

That there be in each carriage, a ſecure and convenient place, with a good lock and key to it, to be appropriated ſolely to the reception of the mail.

That the mail be carried between Portland in Maſſachuſetts, and Suffolk, in Virginia, thrice in each week from May firſt to November firſt; and twice in each week from November firſt to May firſt.

And that it be carried, between Suffolk aforeſaid, and Savannah in Georgia, twice in each week from May firſt to November firſt; and once in each week from November firſt to May firſt.

That there be ſtated hours of arrival at, and departure from each poſt office; and a reaſonable time allowed for making up a mail to be forwarded from each; and that, in order to aſcertain the times of arrival and departure, the driver of each ſtage ſhall carry a way-bill to be furniſhed by the poſt maſter general.

That the proprietors of the ſtages ſhall be anſwerable for the care and fidelity of the perſons they ſhall employ in tranſporting the mail; and, in caſe of the ſtage being delayed by accident, the mail ſhall be forwarded at the expence of the proprietors, ſo as to arrive at each office at the ſtated hours.

Bonds to be given with two ſufficient ſureties, for the performance of each contract; and the cuſtomary oaths to be taken both by the proprietors and drivers.

In caſe of a coalition exiſting, or being hereafter formed (before the expiration of the contract) between two lines of ſtages upon the ſame route, it will be expected that the contracting proprietors ſhall be anſwerable that no letters ſhall be carried by the ſtages of the other line, to the prejudice of the revenue of the general poſt office.

The neceſſary portmantuas and bags will be furniſhed at the expence of the United States; and payment will be made quarterly, the penalties for failures, if any, being firſt deducted.

Propoſals for CONTRACTS for the following CROSS ROADS

Will be received until the firſt day of December next, viz.

From Portland to Pownalborough, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts.

From the city of New-York to the city of Albany.

From the city of New York, by way of Danbury, to Hartford in Connecticut.

From the city of Philadelphia to the town of Vienna, in Maryland.

From the town of Baltimore to the city of Annapolis, in Maryland.

From the city of Annapolis to Leonard's town, in St. Mary's county, by the route of Upper Marlborough, Piſcataway, and Port-Tobacco.

From the city of Philadelphia to the town of Bedford, in Pennſylvania.

From Frederickſburgh in Virginia, to Hobb's Hole, on Rappahannock river, and from thence to the port of entry on Yeocomico, upon Potowmac river, and from thence to Urbanna, the port of entry on Rappahannock river.

From the town of Wilmington to Fayette-Ville, in the ſtate of North-Carolina, by the route of Elizabeth-town.

From Fayette Ville, in North Carolina, to Cambden, in South Carolina, and from thence to Charleſton, in ſame ſtate.

And from Cambden, by the route of Columbia, to Auguſta in Georgia.

The contracts for the croſs roads, are to commence on the firſt January next, and to continue for a year. The buſineſs muſt be conducted at the expence of the contractor, who will have an excluſive privilege of carrying letters and packets for hire, on the route he contracts for; and all the poſtage and other emoluments ariſing therefrom. The poſtage charged of theſe roads muſt not exceed the rates from time to time fixed by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, for the port of letters and packets on the main poſt roads.

To prevent expence or inconvenience to perſons diſpoſed to contract, either for the main or croſs roads, they are informed that a perſonal attendance is unneceſſary at preſent: It will be ſufficient if they ſend their propoſals in writing to the poſt maſter general at his office, No. 29. Broad Way, New-York.

By order of the Poſt Maſter General,

JAMES BEVSON, Aſſiſtant.